

GREAT THIRTY DAY SALE!

From February 6th, 1896, to March 6th, 1896.

Genuine Bargains the order of the day.

Dress Goods.

Our entire lot of 36-inch all-wool Trecot, Fancy Mixtures, &c, embracing the most desirable shades and effects. Never sold for less than 50 and 60c; these are reduced to 25c.

A fine assortment of all-wool Checks and Plaids, Wool and Silk Mixed Novelities, &c—goods that have found ready sale at 75c, 85c, \$1 and \$1.25; balance to close at a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent.

Boucles . . .

60-inch Novelty Cape and Jacket Material—5 pieces of the latest color combinations. Regular value, \$2; spec. \$1.50.

Eiderdown Flannels.

Plain Pink; reg. 40c, to close at 25c. Tan and Grey Crepe Effects; never less

than 50c, now 35c. Fancy Tufted Eider-down, stripes, in popular light shades; regular 80c yd, sale price, 50c.

Underwear.

Our entire stock of Woolen Underwear in all grades and sizes, AT COST; broken lots at half price.

All-Wool Hosiery.

Child's and Misses' Ribbed; reg. 20c, reduced to 10c. Ladies' Fine French Ribbed Cashmere; regular 60c, reduced to 35c. Ladies' Fine French Plain Cashmere, reg. 60c, red. to 40c. Ladies' Fine French Plain Cashmere, reg. 50c, red. to 35c. Ladies' Heavy Ribbed, regular 40c, reduced to 25c. Ladies' Heavy Ribbed, regular 35c, reduced to 20c. Ladies' Heavy Ribbed, regular 25c, reduced to 15c.

Special . . .

1 case Child's and Misses' Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, seamless, "Hermsdorf" dye, guaranteed fast black; only 5c pr. Men's Extra Superfine Merino Half

Hose; seamless; extra good at 15c, reduced to 10c. Men's Dark Grey Mixed All-Wool Half Hose; special value at 20c, reduced to 12 1/2c.

Ladies' Grey All-Wool Knit Skirts; regular \$1.50, to close at \$1.00.

Special Attractions

In our Neckwear Department. 24 doz. Stylish Tecks, good variety of shades and patterns; the best value ever offered at 25c, during sale only 15c.

Misses' Cloaks.

One and all at half price; sizes 4 to 14. Don't delay buying, as they cannot possibly drop any lower.

Ladies' Capes and Jackets

At half their regular prices. Every

garment correct in shape, correct sleeves, correct in price. We have one or two of those very stylish 26-inch French-made Beaver, Box-front Reefer Jackets, two rows buttons, half-satin lined, strapped seams; Black only; a splendid value at \$15; sale price makes them \$7.50. We have cheaper ones in proportion.

Our last two very nobby Child's Jackets, 4 to 6 years; perfection of style; regular \$6.00 sale price, \$3.00; regular \$6.25, sale price, \$3.15.

Lack of space will not permit us to give you more than an idea of our Great Reduction Sale. Every article of Winter Wear greatly reduced; some lines going at cost and others at half price. Call and be convinced.

A. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - OREGON

Entered at the postoffice at The Dalles, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

Published in two parts, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor..... W. P. Lord
Secretary of State..... H. B. Kincaid
Treasurer..... Phillip Metchan
Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin
Attorney-General..... C. M. Idleman
Senators..... G. W. McBride
J. H. Mitchell
B. Hermann
Congressmen..... W. E. Ellis
State Printer..... W. H. Leeds

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Geo. C. Blakeley
Sheriff..... T. J. Drive
Clerk..... A. M. Kelsay
Treasurer..... Wm. Mitchell
Frank Kincaid
Commissioners..... J. S. Blowers
Assessor..... F. H. Wakefield
Surveyor..... E. F. Sharp
Superintendent of Public Schools..... Troy Shelley
Coroner..... W. H. Butts

THE REDEMPTION LAW OF 1895.

A correspondent in the Oregonian of the 4th inst. calls attention to the fact that the new redemption law, as construed by the supreme court, may prove a curse, instead of a benefit, to the debtor class. The law was enacted in response to a popular demand for some measure which would alleviate the condition of mortgagors. Prior to the session of 1895 the owner of real property which was sold on execution, might redeem the same at any time within four months after confirmation by the court of the sale; the law of 1895 extended this time for redemption to one year.

The constitution of the United States forbids every state from passing any law which would impair the obligation of contracts. The question was recently presented to the Oregon supreme court in a case in which the plaintiff claimed that the law in force when his contract was made, giving four months' time for redemption, was a part of his contract, and by extending the time for redemption the value of his security was reduced, and therefore the law of 1895 impaired the contract. The supreme court held otherwise, and declared the law valid as to all mortgages, whether executed before or after the law of 1895 went into effect.

The Oregonian's correspondent calls attention to the fact that this being a federal question, the decisions of the United States supreme court will govern. He cites several cases of that court which uphold the plaintiff's contention in the Oregon case referred to. If it is true that the supreme court of the United States has held directly opposite to the supreme court of Oregon, those who rely upon the Oregon decision and allow more than four months to elapse before redeeming, may be left out entirely when the federal courts decide that his time for redemption expired at the end of four months.

The contention of the plaintiff in the Oregon case recently decided, is supported by the leading text writers on constitutional law, and it looks as if the suggestion of the Oregonian correspondent that our supreme court has erred, and possibly to the great injury of some one, who may rely upon its decision, is apt.

General Harrison has the wisdom and courage to say "No" to his many friends, and there will be no more talk about his nomination. The people of the nation respect him more than ever, and more

than ever feel that he would be a most desirable president. With General Harrison out of the race, the West will no doubt rally about Mr. McKinley. There is today no more able, honest, sensible, and in all respects American, than Mr. McKinley, and his nomination will insure Republican success and a return to true American principles in the administration. The other aspirants are good, but McKinley is the best.

The opening of the Cascade Locks, which event is supposed to be very close at hand, means more to Eastern Oregon than is generally conceded. The Dalles will be benefitted more than any other city on the river, but the benefit to The Dalles will be great because Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Crook and Grant counties will also reap the benefit. Merchants in these various counties can purchase goods here, when the locks are completed, at as good, or better advantage than in Portland. Merchants here have less rent to pay, and yet will have all the advantages of competition in freight rates enjoyed by Portland, and rates from the East will be the same as to Portland. With a good road, free of toll, into Sherman county insured, goods can be landed in the southern portion of Sherman and Gilliam counties at about the same expense for hauling as from Biggs, Grant or Arlington, and thereby the entire freight charge from Portland to those railroad points will be saved. The only advantage Portland will present will be the advantage of a larger stock from which to select. As regards staple goods, this amounts to nothing.

We hear it frequently suggested that The Dalles is the only place to be benefited by the opening of the canal. We insist this is a mistake; Moro, Grass Valley, Rutledge, Condon, Fossil, Dayville, Mitchell, Antelope and Prineville, in fact all interior trading points at a distance from the railroad, will be directly and materially benefited, and consequently all producers in those localities will feel the effect, both as to prices of their products and their supplies. The opening of the canal means more to a very large section of Oregon and Washington than any commercial event in our history.

It is stated that the United States treasury has \$50,000,000 ounces of silver stored in its vaults and yet it is borrowing money to meet running expenses. What is the matter with selling this stuff which our senators from Nevada, Montana, Utah, Idaho, and one-half our senators from Oregon admire so much? If any one of our three banks in this city were compelled to borrow gold to keep running, and yet had a proportionate amount of that silver bullion stored in its vaults, they would be regarded as poor financiers and unfit to run a bank. Perhaps Mr. Carlisle has overlooked this way out of the hole he is in.

The city council has done the taxpayers of the city a most excellent service during the past year in reducing expenses. If a like saving could be made in the administration of school district and county affairs, there would be a perceptible reduction in taxes next year. We can do very little in the way of reducing state taxes, but school and county affairs are in our own hands. They should be so run that our aggregate tax next year will be materially less.

THE RISE IN WHEAT.

The recent sudden and unlooked-for rise in the price of wheat may benefit the speculators, but we believe it will prove a curse to the men who raise the wheat. In the first place it occurred after nearly all of the crop of 1895 had passed out of the hands of the farmers, and almost none of them reaped any benefit from it. It adds another temptation to the producer to withhold his crop from market in anticipation of a rise. In a large majority of cases the holding is a direct loss, by reason of a falling market, and the loss on account of interest, insurance and storage is always larger than the farmer counts. As a rule the producer who has his crop early in market and sells promptly, realizes more out of it for himself and his creditors, if he has any, than he who holds in anticipation of a rise.

The recent rise in the price of wheat was due to speculation and not a legitimate demand, and already the market is falling in Chicago.

The convention of Republican clubs at Portland made a wise selection in the officers and delegates which it elected. Judge Carey, the president elect, is clear headed and clean hearted. Possessed of unlimited energy, sterling integrity and most excellent judgment, he is the man for the important position to which he was chosen. The executive committee is a good one. The delegates to the national league convention are representative men. And so far as the organization of the party is concerned, it was never so well equipped, and its prospects for success in this state were never so bright.

The governor of this state has no longer the power of pardon. Whenever he attempts to pardon a criminal the secretary of state vetoes the pardon until the pardoned person or some friends pay His Royal Kincaid the sum of \$2 for affixing the state seal to the certificate. The fact is that the state is pretty much controlled by the aforesaid secretary of state, and a large part of the revenues of the state government, as now administered, find their way into his capacious pocket.

Senator Mitchell would do well to call off his friends. The senator is popular and will, no doubt, be re-elected to succeed himself. But a convention held for the organization of the party and the election of delegates to a national league convention is not the place to advance his interests. A little of the attempted booming like that which was disregarded in Portland Tuesday, might prove serious.

Dr. Wallace has resigned and is going to Chicago. His experience in Oregon mining speculation has fitted him for Chicago life. He will there have wider field for service and a larger salary. He will no doubt avoid in the future quarrels with the family of his broker, and thereby lessen his usefulness in his new field. In the meantime Oregon will have to become degenerate.

Article XIII of the constitution of the state provides as follows: Section 1—The governor shall receive an annual salary of \$1500. The secretary of state shall receive an annual salary of \$1500. The state treasurer shall receive an annual salary of \$800. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected

with their respective offices. Not even the supreme court of Oregon could find an excuse for holding section 2337 of Hill's code compatible with article XIII of the state constitution. It provides in substance as follows: The fees of secretary of state shall be as follows: For certifying and affixing the seal of the state to any document or paper, \$2; for mailing copies of records, etc, 25 cents per folio; for filing articles of incorporation, \$2.50; for recording, etc, 25 cents per folio. The supreme court might hold that this statute does not apply to the judicial department of the government and therefore decline to pass upon it, but a man of ordinary common sense would say that the legislature could not have intended that the secretary of state should retain these fees, even if he is allowed to collect them. We wonder if the judges of the supreme court are living in glass houses.

THE BOND ISSUE.

The appeal to the nation for a popular loan is now unquestionably a success. From East and West and North, but not from the South, come countless bids for bonds at a rate which will make the rate of interest not to exceed three per cent. It demonstrates that there is not such a shortage in the circulating medium as our statesmen from the plow fields would have us believe; it demonstrates the fact that hundreds of millions of gold are now seeking a safe investment at a low rate of interest; it indicates that if investors were assured a fair return and a safe enterprise, there would be no want of funds in this country for business purposes; it demonstrates that the North, the East and the West have entire confidence in the stability and integrity of our government, and that our action is not dependent upon Wall street syndicates. Last, but not least, it indicates that the next administration, which will be Republican, will see to it that the revenues of the government will be proportionate to the expenditures, and popular, or other, loans will soon be a thing of the past.

Two hundred millions of bonds will be the legacy of the Cleveland administration to the McKinley administration; but that administration will be entirely competent to take care of them and in time pay them off; and at the same time set the wheels of industry all over the land to humming.

The county court is proposing to do a very wise act in reducing the number of justices of the peace. Much expense is caused the county by justices of the peace who work for the fees there may be in the work. It is safe to say that more than one-half of the civil cases tried in justices' courts leave both parties poorer at the end of the litigation than before, and every appealed case involves the county in greater or less expense. A large part of the criminal business of the justice of the peace is of no benefit to a community. With fewer justices there will be fewer justice court cases and a very considerable saving to the county. If the whole justice court system could be repealed and the essential portion of it given to the county court, there would be a saving annually of more than sufficient to pay the salary of the county judge. Four justices are quite enough to do the business in Wasco county.

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It is very fortunate for all the aspirants for the presidential nomination that J. C. Burkes of Moro refrained from expressing to the Oregonian reporter a positive choice. It would be too bad to have all the fun and excitement of the national convention destroyed, and its work done so long before hand.

Dr. Brown, the Congregational minister of San Francisco, is strongly supported by his family and a small majority of his church members. Whether guilty or innocent of the offenses with which he is charged, both he and his wife have convicted themselves of being fools. Whether there is greater sin in being what the doctor concedes he is, or in being guilty of the alleged offense, we cannot judge, and we are glad we do not have to. Being either, unfits a man for any pulpit, and the doctor will serve the cause of Christianity best by ceasing to serve it at all.

Wealth does not always shield the guilty. Dr. Duestrow, a St. Louis millionaire, has just been convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his wife and child. It requires more than money to fool an ordinary jury or sway the ordinary judge.

A Delay Almost Criminal.

The branch asylum question drags its slow length along. Meanwhile the number of inmates to the single state asylum at Salem keeps increasing, until the poor unfortunates are crowded together almost like sheep. This condition makes it well nigh impossible for those who are insane primarily from nervous disorders to ever get well. Two or more are placed in a single small room, even in the more violent wards, and there is constant danger of one patient abusing another. Another difficulty is that in the present over-crowded condition of the asylum every available cell must be utilized. Hence if it happens that a peaceful ward is more crowded than a violent one, the peaceful inmate, perhaps a convalescent, is thrust amid the noise and turbulence of the violent ward, and it does not take a great length of time to render the patient as bad as the rest. It is altogether probable that no asylum in the United States is as crowded as the one at Salem, and there is urgent demand for the construction at once of the Eastern Oregon branch asylum. The latest dispatch from Salem shows that the same circumlocution which has been going on for two years is yet in effect. Following is the dispatch from Salem:

"Since the last decision of the supreme court, reversing the judgment of the lower court in restraining the state board of commissioners from locating a branch asylum in Eastern Oregon, there has been more or less talk as to why the constitutional question has not been passed upon. Though many prefer that the board should proceed with the building, others are determined to have the court commit itself more definitely on the power of the legislature to locate the institution away from the seat of government. The latter have not yet evolved a definite plan, but the statement is warranted that a rehearing will be asked or a new suit begun."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its works. The experience of half a century proves that no other preparation of the kind stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

Dr. PIERCE'S Golden Medical DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness. Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain. The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dufur's Population to Increase.

Dr. A. Deitrich of Dufur left this morning for Wisconsin and Indiana on a colonization scheme. This kind of work is a favorite with the doctor, who practically settled the Nebalem valley some years ago with a thrifty population of Germans, who have made that section busy and prosperous. Though Dr. Deitrich has reaped little benefit personally, he has benefited the commonwealth greatly by his work in this line. For some time past the doctor has been in correspondence with acquaintances east, maturing in the present trip east. The colonists he will bring or who will follow him will settle around Dufur, buying in great part improved and deeded land.

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles un-called for Feb. 8, 1896. Persons calling for the same will give date on which they were advertised:

Brown, Walter	Lower, Jas E
Brown, Alden	Lockwood, W L
Canfield, J H	McBride, Mr
Cannon, O	McDonald John (not 107)
Friedman, J L	Moore, Lewis
Hall, P P	Moore, M A
Jurech, Syman	Kinsel, Pacl A
Kinsel, Pacl A	Steward, Geo
Lefrage, Robt	Smith, Miss Belle
Todd, A	Wood, Gladis

J. A. CROSSEN, P. M.

If hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

For Sale.

Silver-laced Wyandottes chickens; good layers, especially in winter. Fine table fowl. Eggs per thirteen, \$1.50. A few young Cockerels for sale, \$1 each. Feb 5-1m Mrs. A. A. BONNEY.